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Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 10 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to our previous communications (A/47/536-S/24667 and A/47/856-S/25063) concerning the demographic structure of the Cypriot communities and the continuing, systematic and planned implantation of Turkish settlers in the occupied areas of Cyprus, and to inform you that the illegal regime in the occupied areas of Cyprus has now "decided" to proceed with the "naturalization" of 5,000 Turkish settlers.

More specifically on the basis of Turkish-Cypriot newspaper reports (Yeniduzen, 5 August 1993) and public statements, it has been made known that the illegal regime in the occupied areas of Cyprus has "decided" to proceed with the "naturalization" of 5,000 settlers in view of the forthcoming "elections" in the occupied areas. This blatant disregard of international legality is clearly directed not only against the interests of the people of Cyprus as a whole but additionally demonstrates the means and ends that the illegal occupation "regime" is willing to use and go to, even against the interests of the Turkish-Cypriots themselves, in order to promote its political objectives and designs. This latest manifestation of illegality has come under very strong criticism by a number of Turkish-Cypriot politicians (Messrs Ozgur, Akinci and Atun) who characterized it as one more effort to change the demographic structure of the occupied areas and the political will of the Turkish-Cypriot community.

As we have repeatedly stated in the past, there has been a deliberate and systematic attempt by the Turkish side, which still continues unabated, to alter the demographic structure of the Republic of Cyprus through the implantation of Turkish settlers who, to date, have reached the number of 80,000 to 85,000 persons. The effects of the implantation of such a large number of settlers become all the more significant and worrisome if one bears in mind that the size of the Turkish-Cypriot community has continuously, throughout this period,

diminished by more than one third its original size (approximately 115,000 in 1974), thus making it quite clear that this illegal policy and its negative consequences are not only directed against the Greek-Cypriot community but also against the Turkish-Cypriot community.

As will be recalled from our previous communication of 15 October 1992 (A/47/536-S/24667), the issue of the alteration of the demographic structure of Cyprus was examined by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, which adopted a relevant resolution on 7 October 1992, following a report of its Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography. This report was prepared by a special rapporteur on the subject, Mr. Alfons Cuco (Spain), who visited Cyprus and examined the problem on the spot. To quote from the resolution, the Council of Europe determined that "the presence and naturalization of the Turkish migrants, who once established on the island become settlers, constitute an additional obstacle to a peaceful, negotiated solution of the Cypriot conflict" (para. 8). Similarly in the recent Opinion issued by the Commission of the European Community on the Application of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus for membership in the Community, the problem of the settlers and the Turkish army in the occupied areas of Cyprus is highlighted by also making the point that "part of the Turkish-Cypriot population that was present in the Island in 1974 has since emigrated".

In concluding, let me reiterate our conviction that the solution of the Cyprus problem can only be achieved through the respect of international legality, the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and the manifestation, in a practical manner, of good will in your efforts to achieve a viable, just and workable solution. The Turkish policy of confronting the whole world with new and additional "faits accomplis" and the intransigence and bad faith shown in the course of the negotiations cannot but further exacerbate the situation and make the solution of the Cyprus problem all the more difficult to achieve.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations



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THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is a follow-up to the report dated 12 July 1993 (A/47/975-S/26063) by which the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the signature of the Governors Island Agreement. It is being submitted in pursuance of paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it on progress achieved in the efforts jointly undertaken by him and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) with a view to reaching a political solution to the crisis Haiti.
2. Following the signature of the Governors Island Agreement on 3 July 1993, Mr. Dante Caputo, the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAS, invited the representatives of the main political forces in Haiti and of the political blocs in Parliament to participate, together with the members of the Presidential Commission which represents President Aristide in Haiti, at a political dialogue to discuss the agenda set forth in point 1 of the Governors Island Agreement.
3. The inter-Haitian political dialogue convened at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 16 July 1993. At its conclusion the participants signed a new document, known as the New York Pact, which provides for a political truce of six months' duration, a procedure to enable Parliament to resume its normal functioning, and agreements for the early confirmation of the Prime Minister nominated by the President to head a Government of national concord, and for the adoption of the legal instruments necessary for ensuring the transition. (The text of the New York Pact is reproduced in the annex to the present report.)
4. Under the Pact, the political forces and parliamentary blocs have undertaken inter alia to refrain from tabling in Parliament any motion of no-confidence against the new Government of national concord, to secure the immediate release of all persons detained for offences relating to their views (délits d'opinion) and to have the status of prisoners reviewed, to promote the establishment of a Compensation Commission for the victims of the coup d'état, and to ensure the confirmation of the new Prime Minister without delay.

5. The signatories of the Pact have also undertaken to ensure the passage by Parliament of a series of bills under an emergency procedure, including those regarding the establishment of a new police force, an amnesty, the abolition of all paramilitary forces, the establishment of a Citizens' Protection Bureau, and the reform of the administration of justice system.

6. The Pact reaffirms the right of the Executive, within the framework of its powers, to review the various decrees and orders adopted in the period from 30 September 1991 to 3 July 1993 that are not in accordance with the Constitution, in particular, the order setting up the Permanent Emergency Electoral Council.

7. As regards the 13 Members of Parliament who derived their mandate from the partial elections held on 18 January 1993, which had been declared illegitimate by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/20 B of 20 April 1993 and by the Permanent Council of OAS, it was agreed that they should voluntarily refrain from occupying their parliamentary seats until such time as the Conciliation Commission, an organ established under the Constitution but whose functioning requires the adoption by Parliament of a law under the emergency procedure, had definitively pronounced itself on the matter.

8. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that the formula agreed to under paragraph 6 of the Pact signifies that the members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies who derive their mandate from the contested elections of 18 January 1993 are to abstain from participating in any business of the Parliament, including intervention in the debate and voting. Failure to comply with this formula would constitute, in his view, a serious breach of the Governors Island Agreement, which would be immediately reported to the Security Council. The Secretary-General further considers that the decision to refer the matter to the Conciliation Commission is not based upon any finding that there exists any conflict between the Executive and the Legislature or between the two Chambers of Parliament, but is a product of a political agreement to overcome an exceptional crisis. During the political dialogue, the Special Envoy repeated that the position of the United Nations with regard to the legitimacy of the January elections remained unchanged.

9. The undertakings enshrined in the Pact, like all agreements arrived at under the Governors Island Agreement, are subject to verification by the United Nations and by OAS.

10. The Secretary-General wishes to express his appreciation for the efforts undertaken during the inter-Haitian political dialogue by the Governments of Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela as "Friends of the Secretary-General", and on whose continued assistance he is relying during the implementation phase of the agreements.

11. On 24 July 1993, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide informed the Presidents of the two Chambers of Parliament of his intention to nominate Mr. Robert Malval as Prime Minister. A new bureau was elected in the Chamber of Deputies on 22 and 28 July and in the Senate on 10 August. With the normalization of Parliament, the way has been cleared for the ratification of the Prime Minister. When the new Prime Minister receives a vote of confidence from the two Chambers

of Parliament, the three first points in the Governors Island Agreement will have been duly carried out.

12. As soon as the Prime Minister has taken office, the Secretary-General, as proposed in his previous report (A/47/975-S/26063) and agreed in the letter addressed to him by the President of the Security Council on 15 July 1993 (S/26085), will recommend to the Security Council that the sanctions it imposed by resolution 841 (1993) should immediately be suspended. The suspension will automatically be terminated and sanctions reimposed if at any time he, having regard to the view of the Secretary-General of OAS, reports to the Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement or any authorities in Haiti have failed to comply in good faith with the Agreement. Some of the circumstances which would lead the Secretary-General to conclude that such a breach had occurred are spelt out in paragraph 8 above and in paragraph 11 of his previous report.

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ANNEX

[Original: French]

New York Pact

1. In the spirit of the Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993, the political forces and parliamentary blocs signatories to the present Agreement undertake to observe a political truce to guarantee a smooth and peaceful transition. The duration of this truce shall be six months, beginning upon signature of the present document. The objective of the truce is to create throughout the country a climate of pacification to facilitate the work of the Government of national concord. The signatories therefore appeal to all social sectors to put an end to all forms of violence.

2. The political forces and parliamentary blocs:

(a) Undertake to refrain during this period from tabling any motion of no-confidence against the new Government of national concord, in so far as the Executive scrupulously respects the Constitution and the laws of the Republic; and undertake to guarantee that there is a quorum as a result of their presence and not to obstruct the work of Parliament;

(b) Call upon the Haitian Armed Forces to respect the Agreement signed on 3 July at Governors Island;

(c) Call for an end to arbitrary practices from whatever quarter, particularly unlawful arrests, physical torture, disappearances, political assassinations and personal revenge;

(d) Undertake to secure the immediate release of all persons detained for offences relating to the views they hold and to have the status of prisoners throughout the territory of Haiti reviewed, on the basis of an accelerated procedure;

(e) Undertake to take all the necessary steps to promote and guarantee full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(f) Undertake, pending the establishment of the Citizens' Protection Bureau, to promote the establishment of a Compensation Commission for the victims of the coup d'état;

(g) Undertake to refrain from any kind of action that could lead to violence or disrupt the transition to democracy;

(h) Undertake to promote the immediate reform of the judicial system.

3. The political forces and parliamentary blocs, with a view to ensuring the prompt restoration of constitutional order:

(a) Invite the President of the Republic to nominate as soon as possible the new Prime Minister of national concord, in accordance with the Constitution;

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(b) Undertake to ensure the confirmation of the new Prime Minister selected, in accordance with the Constitution, without delay.

4. The political forces and parliamentary blocs undertake to ensure that the following laws are passed, on the basis of an emergency procedure:

- (i) Act on the establishment, organization and operation of the Police Force, in accordance with article 263 of the Constitution;
- (ii) Act concerning the amnesty;
- (iii) Act establishing a compensation fund for the victims of the coup d'état;
- (iv) Act concerning the abolition of all paramilitary forces, in accordance with article 263-1 of the Constitution;
- (v) Act concerning the establishment, organization and operation of the Citizens' Protection Bureau;
- (vi) Act on territorial authorities;
- (vii) Act on the prison administration;
- (viii) Act concerning the establishment, organization and operation of the Conciliation Commission;
- (ix) Act on university reform and autonomy.

5. The Executive, within the framework of its powers, may begin the procedure of reviewing the various decrees and decisions adopted in the period from 30 September 1991 to 3 July 1993 that are not in accordance with the current Constitution, first and foremost Order No. 101, of 7 December 1992, setting up the Permanent Emergency Electoral Council.

6. The solution of the political crisis and the social pacification of the country call for a solution to the problem of the presence in Parliament of citizens elected as a result of the contested elections of 18 January 1993. To that end, it has been agreed that the members of Parliament elected as a result of those elections shall undertake not to obstruct the operation of the parliamentary institution and that they shall voluntarily refrain from occupying their parliamentary seats until such time as the constitutional institution empowered to consider this dispute has rendered its verdict.

In view of the fact that, under paragraph 4 of this Agreement, the Act establishing the Conciliation Commission is to be adopted as soon as possible after the installation of the Government of national concord, it has been agreed that once that Commission has been set up the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Commission.

The United Nations and OAS undertake, by making two experts available, to make a technical and juridical contribution to the preparation of the Act establishing the Conciliation Commission and to its implementation.

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It has also been agreed that the Conciliation Commission shall be the only body in the country called upon to pronounce definitively on this issue.

DONE at United Nations Headquarters, New York,
on 16 July 1993



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IN CYPRUSReport of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Security Council, in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 (S/5575), recommended that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that the Force be stationed for a period of three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. The Council also recommended that all costs pertaining to the Force should be met in a manner to be agreed upon by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus. The Secretary-General was also authorized to accept voluntary contributions for that purpose. Thus, UNFICYP became unique among United Nations peace-keeping operations in depending on voluntary contributions to meet the cost of its operation.

2. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus became operational on 27 March 1964. During the first four years of the Force, mandate extensions by the Security Council were mostly for three-month periods. Thereafter, the mandate of UNFICYP has been extended for six-month periods, the latest of which was extended by Security Council resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993 from 16 June to 15 December 1993.

3. The present report sets out the operational plan of the Force, and the cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1993. It also provides the historical background for the period from inception through 15 June 1993 on the financing of the Force, its financial administration, the voluntary contributions received and the status of reimbursements due to troop-contributing countries.

II. OPERATIONAL PLAN

4. The Security Council, in its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993 decided that UNFICYP should be restructured to a strength of three infantry battalions of approximately 350 personnel each, the minimum number required to maintain effective control of the buffer zone, with the addition of a limited number of military observers for reconnaissance. The operational plan for UNFICYP, at the present stage, as called for by Council resolution 831 (1993), is described below.

5. The main headquarters of the mission, which was located at Nicosia since the inception of UNFICYP, will continue to be based in the United Nations Protected Area, Nicosia. For operational purposes, UNFICYP will be divided into three sectors and six line companies. Until recently, the three sectors were covered by battalions provided by Austria, Canada and the United Kingdom, with each battalion comprising two line companies together with headquarters and first line support. The Canadian battalion has since withdrawn and a replacement battalion of some 350 personnel, to be drawn from a new troop-contributor, is expected to arrive by 1 September 1993.

6. It is envisaged that Sector West will be responsible for the area from Kokkina to the Ovgos River. Sector Centre will be responsible for the area

covering Nicosia and Sector East will be responsible for the area from Nicosia to the east coast. An armoured squadron and a helicopter flight unit will be based in the United Nations Protected Area.

7. The main functions of the Force have been to maintain the military status quo and to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting. These functions will continue and under normal conditions, they will be carried out through the use of permanent and temporary observation posts along with helicopter, vehicle and foot patrols in the buffer zone. In addition, UNFICYP also conducts, supervises as necessary, encourages and facilitates such humanitarian and economic activities that may be considered "civilian activity" and which in no way could contribute to confrontation or to a violation of the military status quo.

8. UNFICYP is in the process of being restructured as the first step on the basis of the proposal by the Secretary-General in his report of 30 March 1993, 1/ paragraphs 16-19. The restructured UNFICYP would continue to interpose itself between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot forces and to supervise the cease-fire lines that define the buffer zone by observing and reporting any violations of the cease-fire and the status quo. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres from Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Farmagusta in the area of Dherinia. The total area between the cease-fire lines, the width of which varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, covers about 3 per cent of the island. In addition, UNFICYP is required to maintain effective liaison with both sides at all levels.

9. In order for UNFICYP to achieve the tasks set for the mission and to be able to control the buffer zone, a minimum strength of at least six companies on the cease-fire line is required. The current authorized troop strength of the Force is 1,323 and consists of infantry personnel (1,050), support personnel (223), including 37 military personnel forming the headquarters unit, civilian police (38) and military observers (12).

10. The civilian police are provided by Australia and Sweden and are based in five stations across the island. Their main functions are:

(a) To investigate criminal or other matters having inter-communal connotations or the possibility of political escalation;

(b) To provide support as required for the prevention of civil disorder within the buffer zone;

(c) To maintain liaison with civilian police from both communities;

(d) To support directly the humanitarian activities of UNFICYP in two main sectors.

11. The military observers are provided by Austria, Ireland and Hungary. The main function of the observers is for liaison and reconnaissance.

12. As decided by the Security Council in its resolution 831 (1993), a comprehensive reassessment of UNFICYP will be carried out with a view to further

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restructuring, at the time of the consideration of the Force's mandate in December 1993. That reassessment will include an evaluation of progress made in the area of confidence-building towards a political settlement.

III. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16 JUNE
TO 15 DECEMBER 1993

13. It is estimated that the cost of maintaining UNFICYP for the current mandate period of six months from 16 June to 15 December 1993 is \$21,512,000 gross (\$21,153,300 net). Annex I to the present report sets out by budget line item a summary of the estimated costs, and supplementary information thereon is presented in annex II.

IV. PREVIOUS FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING
FORCE IN CYPRUS

14. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 186 (1964), the Security Council recommended that the costs of UNFICYP should be met by the Governments providing contingents, by the Government of Cyprus in accordance with article 19 of the Status of the Force Agreement, 2/ and by voluntary contributions to UNFICYP. Appeals for voluntary contributions for the financing of UNFICYP, addressed to all Member States of the United Nations and to members of the specialized agencies, were issued by the Secretary-General twice a year. However, the receipts from the appeals for voluntary contributions have never been sufficient to meet the United Nations share of the cost of UNFICYP based on the financial arrangements agreed between the United Nations and the troop-contributing Governments.

15. As early as August 1964, in paragraph 7 of his report to the Security Council on the financial situation of UNFICYP, 3/ the Secretary-General noted, inter alia, that there was a gap of over \$2 million between the estimated costs for UNFICYP for the period through 26 September 1964 and the amount of cash pledged for its support. The Secretary-General considered it essential that action should be taken immediately to obtain the additional financial support required for the continuing maintenance of the Force.

16. In his report to the Security Council dated 7 June 1977, 4/ the Secretary-General stated that by 7 June 1977, the deficit had increased to \$51.4 million and as a result, payments to troop-contributing Governments in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they sought reimbursement by the United Nations had begun to lag behind. It therefore became necessary for the Secretary-General to undertake a special effort to try to improve the financial situation of UNFICYP by making certain high-level approaches to a number of Governments which had not yet contributed to the UNFICYP account or which might give consideration to an increase in their contributions.

17. This financial situation continued to deteriorate and in paragraph 65 of his report to the Security Council dated 2 December 1986, 5/ the Secretary-General indicated that he believed that unless there was a more generous response to his appeals for voluntary contributions than had been the case in recent years, the Council might wish to consider whether it would be appropriate

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to change the system of financing so that the costs to the United Nations would, in the future, be financed by means of assessed contributions.

18. The Security Council, by its resolution 682 (1990) of 21 December 1990, decided to examine the problem of the costs and financing of UNFICYP in all its aspects, bearing in mind the financial crisis facing the Force and the report of the Secretariat Review Team of 7 December 1990. 6/

19. The report of the Secretariat Review Team had made proposals for further reducing the costs of UNFICYP, but had also indicated that these proposals would only be possible if accompanied by a move to assessed contributions. In its resolution 682 (1990), the Council also decided to report, by 1 June 1991, on alternative arrangements for meeting the costs of the Force for which the United Nations was responsible.

20. Between April and June 1991, there was a series of informal meetings of the members of the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council to consider the implications of Security Council resolution 682 (1990). The group concluded that those countries that had not yet accepted the case for assessed contributions would need to be persuaded that the costs of UNFICYP would be kept to a minimum.

21. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 698 (1991) of 14 June 1991, the Council requested the Secretary-General to hold consultations with members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and others concerned, on the question of costs, taking into account both the report of the United Nations Secretariat Review Team of 7 December 1990 and the report of the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council of 31 May 1991. The Security Council further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 October 1991 and undertook to decide on measures to be taken to put the Force onto a sound and secure financial basis.

22. Subsequently, after an extensive series of consultations with members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and others concerned, a report of the Secretary-General dated 15 October 1991 was presented to the Council. 7/ The report contained proposals on possible means of placing UNFICYP on a sound and secure financial basis. However, on 12 December 1991, following the extension of UNFICYP for a further six-month period ending 15 June 1992, the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, indicated that in light of the discussion at the informal consultations of members of the Security Council, it had been concluded that the necessary agreement did not exist in the Council for a decision to change the financing of UNFICYP. The members of the Council did agree to keep the issue under review.

23. The Secretary-General, in a report to the Security Council dated 1 December 1992, 8/ indicated that he was pursuing consultations with troop-contributing Governments about a restructuring of the Force. Subsequently, in a further report 1/ on 30 March 1993, the Secretary-General indicated that the size of UNFICYP had been significantly reduced owing to the withdrawal of 323 personnel from the Danish battalion, 198 personnel from the United Kingdom contingent, 63 personnel from the Austrian contingent and 61 personnel from the Canadian contingent. This resulted in a reduction in the combined military personnel and civilian police strength from 2,141 in May 1992 to 1,513 in

March 1993. It was also indicated that the remaining 445 Canadian personnel would withdraw in June 1993.

24. On 27 May 1993, the Security Council adopted its resolution 831 (1993) in which, inter alia, it decided that the costs of UNFICYP which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization, effective from the extension of the mandate on 15 June 1993.

V. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

25. From the inception of the Force, the Secretary-General established an account outside the regular budget, covering all financial transactions pertaining to UNFICYP. The UNFICYP account is kept on a calendar-year basis; the financial statements are produced and audited on a biennial basis in accordance with United Nations financial regulations 11.1 and 11.4.

26. The Regulations for UNFICYP issued on 25 April 1964 (ST/SGB/UNFICYP/1) indicated, under paragraph 19, that "Financial administration of the Force shall be limited to the voluntary contributions in cash or in-kind made available to the United Nations and shall be in accordance with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the United Nations and the procedures prescribed by the Secretary-General". Consequently, the Secretary-General has no authority to provide United Nations funds to meet costs pertaining to UNFICYP other than through voluntary contributions received for the purpose.

27. The Security Council, prior to its decision to extend the mandate of UNFICYP, is informed by the Secretary-General of the cost estimate for maintaining the Force during the extension period, including the operational expenses to be borne by the Organization as well as the amounts required to reimburse the troop-contributing Governments for the extra and extraordinary expenses which they would seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations.

28. Allotments are issued within the limits of the overall funds available to UNFICYP. In the issuance of such allotments, the current operational requirements, and those of the immediate future if an extension of the mandate is approaching, take precedence over reimbursement commitments to troop-contributing Governments. Allotments for any one mandate period, therefore, may be greater than the contributions received for the same period, provided the total amount of funds available to UNFICYP for that and all other mandate periods is not exceeded. Reimbursement commitments are reflected in the account only to the extent of available funds with the outstanding balance indicated by a footnote to the account.

29. As regards the period beginning 16 June 1993, the Secretary-General recommends the establishment of a special account for UNFICYP, under the authority of regulation 6.6 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure incurred in respect of the Mission.

VI. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

30. As indicated in section IV above, prior to 16 June 1993 the financing of the administrative and logistic costs of the Force, as well as certain extra and extraordinary costs incurred by troop-contributing Governments, which were borne by the Organization, were dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. Under those arrangements, the troop-contributing Governments made available to the United Nations troops whose regular pay and allowances and normal matériel expenses they agreed to pay themselves. In addition, in accordance with article 19 of the Status of the Force Agreement, 2/ the Government of Cyprus provides, without cost to the Force and in agreement with the Force Commander, areas for headquarters, camps, and other premises as may be necessary for the accommodation and the fulfilment of the functions of UNFICYP.

31. As stated earlier, the voluntary contributions received have never been adequate to meet the costs to the United Nations of UNFICYP. In this regard, the Secretary-General, in his latest letter dated 25 March 1993, 9/ containing an appeal for voluntary contributions to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies for the financing of UNFICYP pointed out that receipts continued to fall far short of the Organization's share of expenditures and expressed deep concern about the precarious financial situation of UNFICYP.

32. For the period since the inception of the Force until 15 June 1993, 79 countries, including a number of the troop-contributing Member States (see annex VII), have provided voluntary financial support to UNFICYP totalling some \$490.2 million in cash contributions (\$474.5 million) and pledges (\$15.7 million). However, owing to consistent shortfalls during the period to meet the costs for which the Organization is responsible, the UNFICYP account is in arrears by over \$200 million.

33. As regards the period beginning 16 June 1993, two pledges of contributions have been received for UNFICYP. By a letter dated 15 April 1993 10/ addressed to the Secretary-General, the Government of Cyprus conveyed its offer to contribute, on a continuing basis, a voluntary contribution equal to one third of the annual cost of UNFICYP, which had been estimated at \$47.1 million in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 March 1993. 1/ In a subsequent letter dated 10 May 1993, the Government of Cyprus confirmed that its voluntary contribution for the 12-month period beginning 16 June 1993 would be increased to \$18.5 million.

34. A second pledge was received from the Government of Greece, by letter dated 7 May 1993, which informed the Secretary-General of the decision of the Government of Greece to increase its annual voluntary contribution to UNFICYP to \$6.5 million, should the financing system of UNFICYP be converted to assessed contributions. Therefore, a total of \$25 million is expected from voluntary contributions towards the estimated annual cost of UNFICYP for the period beginning 16 June 1993.

VII. STATUS OF REIMBURSEMENT TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING STATES

35. Under existing agreements made prior to 15 June 1993, UNFICYP troop-contributors volunteered to absorb the regular costs that would be incurred by them if their contingents were serving at home (i.e., regular allowances and normal expenses for matériel). However, as mentioned in paragraph 30 above, the cost to the United Nations for maintaining UNFICYP included amounts to reimburse the troop-contributing Governments for certain of the expenses they incurred for providing troops to the Force. These claims were referred to as extra and extraordinary costs, for which they sought reimbursement by the United Nations. Owing to the lack of sufficient voluntary contributions to UNFICYP, the latest reimbursement to the troop-contributing Governments for extra and extraordinary costs was made in June 1992 and covered claims for the six-month period ending December 1991. As indicated in the Secretary-General's report of 9 June 1993 11/ to the Security Council, an estimated amount of over \$200 million remains outstanding, based on actual and estimated claims for the period from January 1982 through June 1993.

36. The composition of the claims for extra and extraordinary costs differed among the troop-contributing Governments and included a variety of costs for such items as overseas/special/expatriation/hardship allowances, transportation within the home country to and from embarkation points, medical examinations, inoculations, travel documents, personal clothing and equipment, special issues of battalion equipment furnished at the request of the United Nations and other stores and expendable supplies not provided by the United Nations.

37. Beginning 16 June 1993, the cost estimates provide for standard troop-costs reimbursement, based on the rates established by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991. No reimbursement to the troop-contributors has been made for this period.

VIII. INITIAL MEASURES AUTHORIZING COMMITMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

38. In order to provide UNFICYP with the necessary funding for its maintenance for the period beginning 16 June 1993, the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 23 June 1993, sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$6.9 million for the period from 16 June to 30 September 1993, pending the submission of a detailed report on the financing of UNFICYP to the General Assembly.

39. The Advisory Committee, in responding to the request, noted that voluntary contributions pledged and which were expected to be paid shortly, exceeded the commitment authority sought. The Committee also noted, inter alia, that as the General Assembly had not considered the issue, the Committee should not act on this matter.

40. To enable UNFICYP to meet its operational requirements, and pending the submission of the present report to the General Assembly, spending authority in an amount not to exceed \$2 million was authorized by the Controller under the provisions of United Nations financial rule 110.6. On 4 August 1993, payment of

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the pledged contribution by the Government of Cyprus in an amount of \$18 million was received. A payment of \$500,000 had been received previously for the current mandate period.

IX. OBSERVATIONS

41. As stated in the Secretary-General's report of 9 June 1993, 11/ prior to 15 June 1993 UNFICYP was funded entirely from voluntary contributions from Governments. Presently, there is an accumulated deficit of over \$200 million due to the troop-contributing countries. This amount represents outstanding reimbursements of UNFICYP to the troop-contributing countries under the financing scheme heretofore in place. Consequently, the General Assembly may wish to consider necessary arrangements for financing the outstanding amount to UNFICYP troop contributors and to make the required provisions therefor.

X. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

42. The action that would appear to be required in connection with the financing of UNFICYP would be an appropriation of the amount of \$9,012,000 gross (\$8,653,300 net) and the apportionment thereof, after taking into consideration voluntary contributions of \$12,500,000, for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1993.

Notes

1/ S/25492.

2/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Supplement for January, February and March 1964, document S/5634, annex I.

3/ Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1964, document S/5910.

4/ Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1977, document S/12342.

5/ S/18491.

6/ S/21982.

7/ S/23144.

8/ S/24917.

9/ S/25502.

10/ S/25647, annex.

11/ S/25912.

Annex I

COST ESTIMATES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16 JUNE TO 15 DECEMBER 1993

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>Cost estimate</u>
1. <u>Military personnel costs</u>	
(a) <u>Military observers</u>	
Mission subsistence allowance	22.1
Travel costs	24.0
Clothing allowance	<u>0.8</u>
	46.9
(b) <u>Military contingents</u>	
Standard troop cost reimbursements	7 484.2
Welfare	110.9
Rations	972.6
Daily allowance	265.9
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation	<u>1 037.3</u>
	9 870.9
(c) <u>Other costs pertaining to contingents</u>	
Contingent-owned equipment	750.0
Death and disability compensation	<u>200.0</u>
	950.0
Total, line 1	10 867.8
2. <u>Civilian police</u>	
Mission subsistence allowance	104.3
Travel costs	76.0
Clothing allowance	<u>3.8</u>
Total, line 2	184.1

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	<u>Cost estimate</u>
3. <u>Civilian personnel costs</u>	
International staff salaries	888.7
Local staff salaries	0.0
Consultants and experts	64.3
Common staff costs	804.3
Other official travel	<u>45.0</u>
Total, line 3	1 082.3
4. <u>Premises/accommodation</u>	
Rental of premises	0.0
Alterations and renovation to premises	50.0
Maintenance services	60.0
Utilities	<u>604.5</u>
Total, line 4	714.5
5. <u>Transport operations</u>	
Purchase of vehicles	126.6
Rental of vehicles	621.4
Workshop equipment	25.0
Spare parts, repair and maintenance	226.5
Petrol, oil and lubricants	222.6
Vehicle insurance	<u>21.6</u>
Total, line 5	1 243.7
6. <u>Air operations</u>	
<u>Helicopter operations</u>	
Hire/charter costs	459.0
Aviation fuel and lubricants	21.8
Painting and positioning	<u>3.0</u>
Total, line 6	483.8
7. <u>Communications</u>	
Communications equipment	133.3
Spare parts and supplies	44.0
Workshop and test equipment	15.0
Commercial communications	<u>75.5</u>
Total, line 7	267.8

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Cost
estimate

8. Other equipment

Data-processing equipment	10.5
Observation equipment	72.0
Accommodation equipment	120.0
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	20.0
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>10.0</u>

Total, line 8

232.5

9. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services

Audit services	10.0
Contractual services	4 376.3
Medical treatment and services	32.1
Official hospitality	2.0
Miscellaneous other services	<u>42.7</u>
	4 463.1

(b) Miscellaneous supplies

Stationery and office supplies	30.0
Medical supplies	14.5
Sanitation and cleaning material	51.0
Subscriptions	2.5
Uniform items, flags and decals	44.5
Field defence stores	15.5
Quartermaster and general stores	<u>90.0</u>
	248.0

Total, line 9

4 711.1

10. Air and surface freight

Transport of contingent-owned equipment	450.0
Commercial freight and cartage	<u>17.5</u>

Total, line 10

467.5

11. Integrated Management Information System

25.0

12. Support account for peace-keeping operations

153.2

13. Staff assessment

358.7

Total, lines 1-13

21 512.0

14. Income from staff assessment

(358.7)

Net total

21 153.3

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Annex II

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE COST ESTIMATE FOR
THE PERIOD FROM 16 JUNE TO 15 DECEMBER 1993

I. COST PARAMETERS

1. These estimates were calculated where applicable on the basis of the cost parameters indicated below.

A. Deployment of military personnel

2. The cost estimate provides for up to a maximum contingent strength of 1,273 military personnel consisting of 1,050 infantry and 223 logistic support personnel. It takes into account the withdrawal of the Canadian contingent in June 1993, a replacement battalion of 350 military personnel with an estimated deployment date of 1 September 1993; it also assumes that the 145 military personnel of the United Kingdom support regiment who will withdraw over the period October to December 1993 will not be replaced during the current six-month mandate period.

B. Mission subsistence allowance

3. All military observers and civilian police are provided with food and accommodation. The related mission subsistence allowance, in effect since 18 May 1993, of \$15 per person per day is applied.

C. Travel

4. An average rotation/travel cost of \$2,000 per person has been used for each one-way trip to or from the mission area by commercial air for military observers, civilian police and international personnel. This cost is inclusive of 100 kilograms of unaccompanied baggage and travel subsistence allowance where applicable.

5. The cost of rotation travel every six months for the infantry and support personnel by group arrangements is estimated at \$980 per person per round trip by commercial air or chartered aircraft and is based on current expenditure experience. The estimate includes a provision for 10 kilograms of accompanied baggage as well as the cost of bus transport between ports of arrival/departure and baggage service.

D. Civilian personnel costs

6. Salaries and common staff costs of international staff are net of staff assessment and are based on standard costs for United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) which is applicable to Cyprus. Salaries of local staff are

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based on the salary scale established by the United Kingdom Command Secretariat and are included under section 9 of the cost estimate as contractual services.

II. REQUIREMENTS

United States
dollars

A. Military personnel costs

1. Military observers

(a) Mission subsistence allowance

22 100

7. Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for 12 observers for 123 days, that is, from 15 August to 15 December 1993, at the rate specified in paragraph 3 above.

(b) Travel costs

24 000

8. Provision is made for the emplacement travel of 12 observers at the rate mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

(c) Clothing allowance

800

9. Provision is made for the payment of four months of clothing allowance based on the rate of \$200 per annum per person.

2. Military contingents

(a) Standard troop cost reimbursement

7 484 200

10. Reimbursement to Governments is based on the existing standard rates, set by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991, at \$988 per person per month for basic pay all ranks; \$291 per person per month for a limited number of specialists (10 per cent of infantry personnel and 25 per cent of logistic support units); and \$70 per person per month for the usage factor in respect of personal clothing, gear and equipment, including \$5 per person per month for personal weaponry and ammunition.

11. The cost estimate provides for reimbursement to Governments in respect of pay and allowances at the standard rates outlined in paragraph 10 above for 6,828 troop months (\$6,746,500), plus a supplement for specialists (\$259,700) and includes an overlap factor of 0.5 per cent during rotation. Provision is also made for a usage factor for all items of personal clothing, gear and equipment issued to troops (\$477,960) for an average of 6,828 troop months.

(b) Welfare

110 900

12. Provision is included to pay troops for recreational leave at a rate of \$10.50 per day for up to seven days of recreational leave taken during a six-month period of service (\$83,600). This estimate also provides for other

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welfare and sports activities estimated at \$4 per troop per month for 6,828 troop months (\$27,300).

(c) Rations

972 600

13. The estimate provides for feeding 1,273 military personnel, 12 military observers as well as 38 civilian police assigned to posts where mess facilities must be provided. The estimate is calculated using a rate of \$4.50 per person per day for a total of 216,128 person days. Rations are issued in accordance with approved ration scales.

(d) Daily allowance

265 900

14. Provision is made for a daily allowance for incidental personal expenses to be paid to up to 1,273 military personnel for a total of 207,698 troop days at a rate of \$1.28 per troop per day, payable in local currency.

(e) Emplacement, rotation and repatriation

1 037 300

15. Provision is made for rotating contingents within the mandate period upon completion of their tours of duty of approximately six months duration and for the repatriation of individual members of the Force for medical, compassionate or other reasons. The estimate provides for 811 round trips and 495 one-way trips calculated at the rate indicated in paragraph 5 above.

3. Other costs pertaining to contingents

(a) Contingent-owned equipment

750 000

16. This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of the costs of contingent-owned equipment furnished to their contingents at the request of the United Nations.

(b) Death and disability compensation

200 000

17. Provision is made for the reimbursement to Governments for payments made by them to members of their military personnel for death, injury, disability or illness resulting from service with UNFICYP.

B. Civilian police

1. Mission subsistence allowance

104 300

18. Provision is made for subsistence allowance at the rate indicated in paragraph three for 38 civilian police currently on board for a total of 6,954 person-days.

2. Travel costs

76 000

19. Provision is made for round-trip commercial air fares for rotation travel of 19 civilian police during the mandate period at the rate indicated in paragraph 4 above.

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3. Clothing allowance

3 800

20. Provision is made for the payment of a clothing allowance based on the annual rate of \$200 per person.

C. Civilian staff costs

1. International staff salaries

888 700

21. The existing staffing table, together with the proposed changes reflecting a downgrading of the post at the level of Under-Secretary-General to the level of Assistant Secretary-General and the addition of eight international staff for UNFICYP, is set out in table 1 below. Provision is made for a total of 46 posts for international staff, 38 of which are currently existing and for an additional eight posts in the Field Service category to be deployed by 1 October 1993. The additional posts are required partially to fill civilian functions currently performed by military personnel who will be withdrawn, in particular the support regiment.

22. Salaries for internationally recruited staff consisting of eight in the Professional category and above, six in the General Service category and 24 in the Field Service category are detailed in annex III; a provision of \$807,900 is made for the 38 existing posts, taking into consideration a 20 per cent vacancy factor and \$80,800 for the eight new posts for 2.5 months. The estimates of net salaries are based on standard cost rates.

Table 1

Current and proposed staffing table of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

<u>Category</u>	<u>Existing posts</u>	<u>Proposed changes</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Professional and above</u>			
USG	1	(1)	0
ASG	1	1	2
D-2	-	-	-
D-1	1	-	1
P-5	2	-	2
P-4	1	-	1
P-3	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Subtotal	8	-	8
General Service	6	-	6
Field Service	<u>24</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>32</u>
Total, international staff	38	8	46
Local staff	<u>414</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>427</u>
Grand total	<u>452</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>473</u>

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2. Local staff salaries

Nil

23. Salaries for locally recruited staff are contained in paragraph 50 below.

3. Consultants and experts

64 300

24. Provision is made for 50 consultancy days at \$568 per day for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus who has been appointed with effect from 21 May 1993 to undertake duties as required (\$28,400). In the course of his duties, the Special Representative would be required to travel periodically from his residence to the region, including Cyprus, Turkey and Greece and to the capitals of other countries and the seats of international organizations closely concerned with the Cyprus problem, as well as to United Nations Headquarters, New York. Provision is also made for six trips at \$4,290 per trip (\$25,740) and subsistence allowance at \$204 per day for 50 days (\$10,200).

4. Common staff costs

804 300

25. Common staff costs for the international staff are detailed in annex III; a provision of \$727,100 is made for the 38 existing posts and \$77,200 for the eight new posts for 2.5 months.

5. Other official travel

45 000

26. This estimate provides for official travel between New York and the mission area consisting of 10 round-trip air fares at an average cost of \$4,000 per trip, including subsistence allowance (\$40,000) as well as for travel to the Middle East (\$5,000).

D. Premises/accommodation

1. Rental of premises

Nil

27. Approximately 50 premises are provided at no cost to the United Nations by the Government of Cyprus for military observers, contingent personnel and civilian police.

2. Alterations and renovation to premises

50 000

28. Provision is made for routine engineering works at HQ-UNFICYP and minor alterations and new works to premises which are not covered by article 19 of the Status of the Force Agreement. Provision is also made for routine engineer works at HQ-UNFICYP and minor alterations and new works to premises which are not covered by Article 19 of the Status of the Force agreement.

3. Maintenance services

60 000

29. Provision is made for the cost of contractual maintenance, cleaning and general up-keep of the facilities at all locations throughout the mission area estimated at \$10,000 per month.

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4. Utilities

604 500

30. Provision is made for water supplied through pipes or by borehole to 50 premises at a monthly cost of \$17,600 (\$105,600) and electricity charges estimated at \$64,400 per month (\$386,400). Provision is also made for wood/heating fuel (\$47,500) and liquid petroleum gas required for cooking and heating (\$65,000).

E. Transport operations

1. Purchase of vehicles

126 600

31. Provision is made for the local acquisition of used vehicles as follows:

<u>Vehicle type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit price</u>	<u>Total cost</u>
(United States dollars)			
Land-rover	2	4 550	9 100
2-ton cargo truck	2	18 000	36 000
2-ton recovery truck	1	20 000	20 000
4-ton cargo truck, with tail lift	1	8 300	8 300
7-ton cargo truck, with crane	1	28 300	28 300
7-ton truck, with water tank	1	14 600	14 600
Forklift 5,000 lbs.	1	6 700	6 700
Forklift 6,000 lbs.	1	1 200	1 200
3/4-ton water trailer	4	400	1 600
3/4-ton water trailer	<u>2</u>	400	<u>800</u>
Total	<u>16</u>		<u>126 600</u>

2. Rental of vehicles

621 400

32. Provision is made for the rental of a total of 284 vehicles during the six-month mandate period at current contract prices as per the phasing-in outlined in annex V. These vehicles will complement 113 contingent-owned and 25 United Nations-owned vehicles as provided for in the proposed vehicle establishment set out in annex IV.

3. Workshop equipment

25 000

33. Provision is made to upgrade and replace worn-out tools and equipment used in the workshops.

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4. Spare parts, repair and maintenance

226 500

34. Provision is made for 108 vehicles at \$330 per month. This estimate covers the cost of spare parts for vehicle maintenance, including damage to hired vehicles (\$213,800). It also includes the cost of outside commercial repairs and contractual maintenance (\$12,700).

5. Petrol, oil and lubricants

222 600

35. Provision is made for the purchase of 85,600 litres of petrol at \$0.4874 per litre and 719,000 litres of diesel at \$0.2235 per litre for use in the operation of motor vehicles (\$202,400) and for oil and lubricants (\$20,200). This estimate is based on past experience.

6. Vehicle insurance

21 600

36. This estimate provides for the cost of third-party liability insurance and self risk indemnity carried by the Mission to cover a total of 108 United Nations-owned and contingent-owned vehicles at \$400 per vehicle per year.

F. Air operations

1. Helicopter operations

(a) Hire/charter costs

459 000

37. Provision is made for reimbursement of the hiring of three Gazelle helicopters at an hourly rate of \$850 for a total of 540 flight hours. The helicopters are already in place.

(b) Aviation fuel and lubricants

21 800

38. It is assumed that the three helicopters will fly a total of 90 hours per month. Provision is made for a total of 17,400 gallons of aviation fuel estimated at \$1.25 per gallon for the three aircraft.

(c) Painting and positioning

3 000

39. Provision is made for painting the aircraft.

G. Communications

1. Communications equipment

133 300

40. Provision is made for the acquisition of the following communications equipment:

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<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
(United States dollars)			
Centrex system	1	19 650	19 650
Sector switchboard	1	21 550	21 550
Rural telephone links	4	6 000	24 000
Crypto fax	1	30 000	30 000
Plain fax	2	1 000	2 000
Uninterruptible power supply (5KVA)	1	7 500	7 500
Battery charger	2	6 100	<u>12 200</u>
Subtotal			115 900
Freight (15%)			<u>17 400</u>
Total cost			<u>133 300</u>

2. Spare parts and supplies 44 000
41. Provision is made for the acquisition of spare parts for the repair and maintenance of generators and other communications equipment in the Mission.
3. Workshop and test equipment 15 000
42. Provision is made for replacement of test equipment.
4. Commercial communication 75 500
43. Provision is made for commercial communications including centrex operating costs (\$16,750), dial charges (\$25,000), rental charges (\$5,500), official mail (\$19,250) and pouch charges (\$9,000).

H. Other equipment

1. Data-processing equipment 10 500
44. Provision is made for three desk-top computers with printers (\$7,800) and three single user software (\$2,700) for the Finance Section.
2. Observation equipment 72 000
45. Provision is made for the purchase of six additional hand-held night observation devices at \$12,000 each to supplement four hand-held and 29 tripods currently on hand.
3. Accommodation equipment 120 000
46. Provision is made to purchase used accommodation equipment from departing contingents to provide for replacement contingents.

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4. Spare parts, repair and maintenance 20 000
47. Provision is made for repairs, maintenance and spare parts for contingent-owned as well as United Nations-owned equipment.
5. Miscellaneous equipment 10 000
48. Provision is made for other miscellaneous equipment such as cleaning equipment, fire fighting equipment, fogging machines for insect and pest control and security and safety equipment.

I. Supplies and services

1. Miscellaneous services
- (a) Audit services 10 000
49. Provision is made to cover the cost of external audit for the Mission.
- (b) Contractual services 4 376 300
50. Provision is made for the continued hiring of some 414 local civilian personnel already employed through the United Kingdom Command Secretariat and an additional 13 persons to be hired as at 1 October 1993 to support UNFICYP in functions such as messengers, drivers, secretaries, clerks, and so on (\$4,044,800). Provision is also made for laundering, tailoring, hair-cutting and shoe repairs (\$311,500) based on 207,698 person days at \$1.50 per person per day and translation and other miscellaneous services (\$20,000).
- (c) Medical treatment and services 32 100
51. Provision is made for medical treatment for those military personnel who do not have integral medical facilities within their contingent.
- (d) Official hospitality 2 000
52. Provision is made for hospitality to local dignitaries in the context of good will and in the official interest of the Mission.
- (e) Miscellaneous other services 42 700
53. Provision is made for miscellaneous services such as bank charges, legal fees, miscellaneous claims and adjustments and for postage for personal mail for the military personnel.
2. Miscellaneous supplies
- (a) Stationery and office supplies 30 000
54. Provision is made for the purchase of stationery and office supplies, local printing, reproduction materials and data-processing supplies, estimated at an average of \$5,000 per month.

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- (b) Medical supplies 14 500
55. Provision is made for the purchase of medicine, vaccines, dressings and bandages for the Mission.
- (c) Sanitation and cleaning materials 51 000
56. Provision is made for the cost of cleaning materials and other sanitation supplies for the Mission.
- (d) Subscriptions 2 500
57. Provision is made for subscriptions to newspapers, periodicals and airline guides for the Mission.
- (e) Uniform items, flags and decals 44 500
58. Provision is made for 1,161 sets of United Nations accoutrements at \$35 per set for military personnel, including blue berets, cap badges, armbands, field caps, and scarves (\$40,635) and United Nations decals and flags (\$2,000). Provision is made for uniforms for Field Service personnel and local drivers as well as for protective clothing for mechanics (\$1,900).
- (f) Field defence stores 15 000
59. Provision is included for the cost of barbed wire, gabion boxes, mine-clearing supplies and material for field defence positions and various materials for the establishment of observation posts, checkpoints and other defence posts as required.
- (g) Quartermaster and general stores 90 000
60. Provision is made for household items required for military personnel, jerry cans, garbage bags and miscellaneous items estimated at \$15,000 per month.

J. Air and surface freight

1. Transport of contingent-owned equipment 450 000
61. Provision is made for the estimated cost of the withdrawal of contingent-owned equipment of the departing support regiment and for the emplacement of the incoming contingent respectively.
2. Commercial freight and cartage 17 500
62. Provision is made for shipping, handling and forwarding charges to and from the mission, which have not been provided for elsewhere.

K. Integrated Management Information System 25 000

63. Provision is made for a proportional share of the 1993 financing of the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

L. Support account for peace-keeping operations 153 200

64. In accordance with the methodology proposed for funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made for 8.5 per cent of the total cost of salaries, common staff costs and travel costs of the civilian staff members in the Mission area.

M. Staff assessment 358 700

65. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under section 3 above. The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

N. Income from staff assessment (358 700)

66. The staff-assessment requirements provided for under expenditure budget-line item M has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 (X) A of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNFICYP budget.

Annex III

CIVILIAN STAFF AND RELATED COSTS

(Thousands of United States dollars)

			<u>Annual standard costs</u>			<u>Estimated total costs</u>		
	No. of persons	Person/ months	Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment
<u>Existing posts for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1993</u>								
ASG	2	6.0	105.8	94.9	53.9	105.8	94.9	27.0
D-1	1	6.0	84.5	75.8	39.3	42.3	37.9	19.6
P-5	2	12.0	73.8	66.2	32.2	73.8	66.2	32.2
P-4	1	6.0	70.1	62.9	29.8	35.0	31.4	14.9
P-3	2	12.0	60.9	24.2	21.2	60.9	24.2	21.2
General Service	6	36.0	36.7	32.9	13.9	110.1	98.7	41.7
Field Service	<u>24</u>	144.0	48.5	46.3	18.8	<u>582.0</u>	<u>555.6</u>	<u>225.6</u>
Total, authorized	38					1 009.9	908.9	409.2
Vacancy factor (20 per cent)						<u>(202.0)</u>	<u>(181.8)</u>	<u>(81.8)</u>
Total	38					807.9	727.1	327.4
<u>Proposed new posts to be deployed from 1 October 1993</u>								
Field service	<u>8</u>	20.0	48.5	46.3	18.8	<u>80.8</u>	<u>77.2</u>	<u>31.3</u>
Total, new and existing	<u>46</u>					<u>888.7</u>	<u>804.3</u>	<u>358.7</u>

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Annex IV

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN STAFF AND MILITARY PERSONNEL

	Military contingents	Military observers	International civilians	Civilian police	Locally employed	Total
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General			7		1	8
Office of the Force Commander	2		2		1	5
Operations Branch	14				4	18
Humanitarian Branch	8				2	10
Personnel/Logistics Branch	11				3	14
Force Engineer Branch	2				29	31
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer			37		20	57
Flight Helicopters Unit	19				2	21
Civilian police				38	8	46
Sector 2	350				65	415
Sector 3	350				65	415
Sector 4	350				65	415
Reserve fleet						-
Support regiment	49				98	147
Supply depot	6				15	21
Transportation Squadron					38	38
Military observers		12				12
Communications Unit					11	11
Total	1 161	12	46	38	427	1 684

Annex V
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICLES

	VIP car	Saloon car	Mini-bus	Pajero/pick-up	Land-rover	Ambulance	Truck cargo below 2 tons	Truck cargo 2 tons plus	Fork-lift	Trailer	Totals
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	1	2									3
Office of the Force Commander	1	2		1							4
Operations Branch		6		2							8
Humanitarian Branch		4									4
Personnel/Logistics Branch		5		2							7
Force Engineer Branch		1		5				1			7
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer		7		3							10
Flight Helicopters Unit				1	1			2		1	5
Civilian police		5		2							7
Sector 2		5	6	6	33	2		9		14	75
Sector 3		10	8	18		2	18	14		12	82
Sector 4		10	8	18		2	18	14		12	82
Reserve Fleet				7	13						20
Support Regiment		8	4	5						7	24
Supply depot				2			2	2	4		10
Transportation Squadron		19	9	12	3	2		17		3	65
Military Observers				4							4
Communications Unit			1	4							5
Totals	2	84	36	92	50	8	38	59	4	49	422

Annex VI

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR VEHICLE RENTAL

Type of vehicle	Quantity	16 June 1993 to 15 December 1993 (183 days)		1 September 1993 to 15 December 1993 (106 days)		15 November 1993 to 15 December 1993 (31 days)		Vehicle days	Daily rate	Total cost
									\$	\$
VIP car	2	2		0		0		366	19.88	7 276
Saloon car	77	72		5		0		13 706	11.01	150 903
Minibus	27	21		6		0		4 479	13.43	60 153
Pajero/ pick-up	85	79		6		0		15 093	14.67	221 414
Rover	48	11		33		4		5 635	16.77	94 499
Ambulance	7	5		2		0		1 127	33.63	37 901
Truck, 1-ton plus	19	6		0		13		1 501	26.23	39 371
Trailer	19	1		14		4		1 791	5.49	9 833
Total	284	197		56		21		43 698		621 350

Annex VII

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION - CASH AND PLEDGES FROM
INCEPTION TO 15 JUNE 1993

(United States dollars)

Total from 27 March 1964
to 15 June 1993

<u>Country</u>	
Antigua and Barbuda	500
Australia	3 619 879
Austria	6 190 000
Bahamas	18 500
Barbados	8 500
Belgium	6 518 517
Botswana	500
Brunei Darussalam	14 000
Cameroon	28 853
Cyprus	11 256 359
Cambodia	600
Denmark	6 589 328
France	517 927
Finland	1 050 000
Germany	35 342 346
Ghana	76 897
Greece	27 620 311
Guyana	12 816
Iceland	196 701
India	120 000
Indonesia	15 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94 500
Iraq	50 000
Ireland	50 000
Israel	26 500
Italy	11 297 030
Côte d'Ivoire	60 000
Jamaica	36 783
Japan	8 040 000
Jordan	2 000
Kuwait	165 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 500
Lebanon	5 194
Liberia	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000

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Country

Total from 27 March 1964
to 15 June 1993

Liechtenstein	2 000
Luxembourg	242 246
Malawi	6 363
Malaysia	17 500
Malta	9 622
Mauritania	4 370
Micronesia	300
Morocco	20 000
Nepal	2 400
Netherlands	2 518 425
New Zealand	71 137
Niger	2 041
Nigeria	48 070
Norway	13 798 275
Oman	8 000
Pakistan	77 791
Panama	2 000
Philippines	16 443
Portugal	12 000
Qatar	21 000
Republic of Korea	16 000
Sierra Leone	46 425
Singapore	9 000
Somalia	1 000
Spain	923 237
Sri Lanka	4 000
Sweden	8 645 000
Switzerland	18 882 373
Thailand	10 500
Togo	12 209
Trinidad and Tobago	2 400
Tunisia	3 000
Turkey	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates	30 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	89 191 363
United Republic of Tanzania	7 000
United States of America	234 306 092
Uruguay	14 000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total from 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1993</u>
Venezuela	72 982
Viet Nam	4 000
Yugoslavia	140 000
Zaire	36 000
Zambia	45 379
Zimbabwe	<u>24 918</u>
Total	<u>490 233 975</u>

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Annex VIII

FUNCTIONAL TITLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL STAFF AND
RELATED JOB DESCRIPTION SUMMARIES

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (ASG)

On behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, heads and acts for the Secretary-General on all matters concerning the good offices mission of the Secretary-General in Cyprus. Consults the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and implements policy relating to the good offices mission of the United Nations in Cyprus.

Senior Adviser (D-1)

Supports the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Force Commander in pursuing the Secretary-General's good offices and peace-keeping responsibilities; recommends policies and actions of a political nature relating to the above; undertakes research and assessment of political developments relating to the Cyprus problem.

Spokesman (P-5)

Serves as spokesman for the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as for UNFICYP. Advises the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Commander of UNFICYP on questions concerning relations with the press and keeps him as well as United Nations Headquarters informed about reporting on United Nations activities and pertinent political developments.

Personal Assistant (GS/FSL-5)

Acts as personal assistant to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General with duties which include maintenance of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General's diary, vetting incoming correspondence and telephone calls and drafting letters and cables; generally assisting the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in all areas of his work.

Office of the Force Commander

Force Commander (ASG)

Assumes responsibility for the overall command of troops assigned to the mission, in observance and fulfilment of the mission's mandate as delineated and authorized by the Security Council.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

Chief Administrative Officer (P-5)

Principal officer with overall responsibility for administration, personnel and finance of the mission; assumes day-to-day management control of the mission.

General Services Unit

Chief of General Services (FS-7)

Manages the buildings and services required by the Mission for offices, shops and housing accommodation for military staff; plans, organizes and controls Central Registry, Mail Claims, Inventory Control, and related services.

Accommodation Officer (FS-6)

Responsible for upkeep, maintenance and repair of official premises and associated equipment/appliances (plumbing, electrical, etc.) as well as furniture.

Mechanical Technician (FS/FSL-3) (Proposed post)

Responsible for the servicing, maintenance and repair of all sundry mechanical equipment, not provided for on a maintenance agreement, throughout the mission area.

Electrician/Air Conditioning Technician (FS/FSL-4/3) (Proposed post)

Responsible for maintenance, repair and limited installation of electrical circuits and air conditioning equipment.

Records Management Officer (FS-5)

Responsible for the maintenance of all registry functions including the receipt, control and distribution of all incoming and outgoing mail; plans and directs the use of pouches.

Movement Control Officer (FS-4)

Responsible for the control of all United Nations aircraft and ships carrying personnel and equipment both to and from the mission area; bills of lading and all customs documentation.

Finance Unit

Chief of Finance (P-4/FS-7)

Responsible for the overall administration of the mission accounts; develops and produces programme cost estimates; ensures implementation of

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financial rules, regulations and instructions; supervises the staff of the finance unit.

Finance Assistant (P-3)

Under direction of Chief of Finance, administers the payroll of locally recruited staff according to established guidelines; advises international staff of applicable allowances and liaises with the Field Personnel Service regarding problems with same.

Finance Assistant (FS-6/4) 2 Posts

Under direction of Chief of Finance, prepares detailed budget estimates by applicable account codes; ensures the appropriate coding of all financial transactions, comparing against current allotments; prepares regular financial reports/statements for submission to headquarters.

Finance Clerk (FS-5/2)

Under direction of Chief of Finance, administers the mission's U.S. dollar account and other local currency accounts, attends to banking matters on behalf of the mission, and other related duties.

Procurement Unit

Procurement and Shipping Officer (FS-5)

Responsible for all procurement of goods and services, both locally and regionally, within the terms of the authority specifically delegated to the mission and according to all relevant rules, regulations and guidelines.

Procurement/shipping Assistant (FS/FSL-3) (Proposed post)

Under direction of the Procurement Officer and according to relevant guidelines, conducts requisite bidding for procurement contracts, submits documentation to the Contracts Committee for review/acceptance, and subsequently prepares purchase orders/contracts for goods and services for the mission.

Inventory Control (FS-5)

Responsible for maintaining all stores ledger accounts, inventories and relevant documentation in order to facilitate accurate stores control and for audit purposes.

Receipts and Issues Assistant (FS/FSL-3) (Proposed post)

Responsible for the accurate control of all equipment and stores received and issued by the mission, including initial quality control checks of both new and repaired equipment and the correct documentation of equipment despatched for repair.

Communications Unit

Chief Communications Officer (FS-7)

Responsible for the integrity of all forms of communications including radio, satellite, Crypto equipment and telephone within the mission area.

Senior Radio Technician (FS-5)

Responsible for the servicing and maintenance of communications equipment; supervision of radio technicians and preparation of service schedules and work rosters.

Radio Technicians (FS-4) 3 Posts

Under direction of the Senior Radio Technician, day-to-day servicing, maintenance and repair of communications equipment.

Senior Radio Operator (FS-5)

Responsible for continuity of radio communications and the supervision, including shift rosters, of the radio operators.

Radio Operators (FS-4/3) 5 Posts

Under direction of the Senior Radio Operator, operation of radio equipment between the mission area and New York.

Personnel Unit

Personnel and Travel Officer (P-3/FS-6)

Responsible for overall administration of personnel programme, including staff planning, staffing, classification, staff relations, appointments, promotions, separations, assignments, staff development and travel of all staff.

Assistant Personnel and Travel Officer (FS-5/2)

Under direction of the personnel officer responsible for the maintenance of relevant personnel documents, ensuring that correct action is taken at the appropriate time with regard to individuals careers and wellbeing. The booking of travel arrangements for all international civilians.

Transport Unit

Transport officer (FS-5) (Proposed post)

Responsible for monitoring/ensuring availability and suitability of vehicle transport to enable staff members to perform their duties in the field; supervises local vehicle mechanics and drivers.

Vehicle Mechanics (FS/FSL-4/3) 2 Posts (Proposed posts)

Responsible for the day-to-day servicing and maintenance of generators, also responsible for the inspection on receipt of hire vehicles and in particular on completion of repairs.

Claims and Survey Unit

Claims/Survey Officer (FS-5)

Responsible for local inventory control, maintaining updated lists, receiving and preparing related claims and preparing documentation for submission to Property Survey Boards as required.

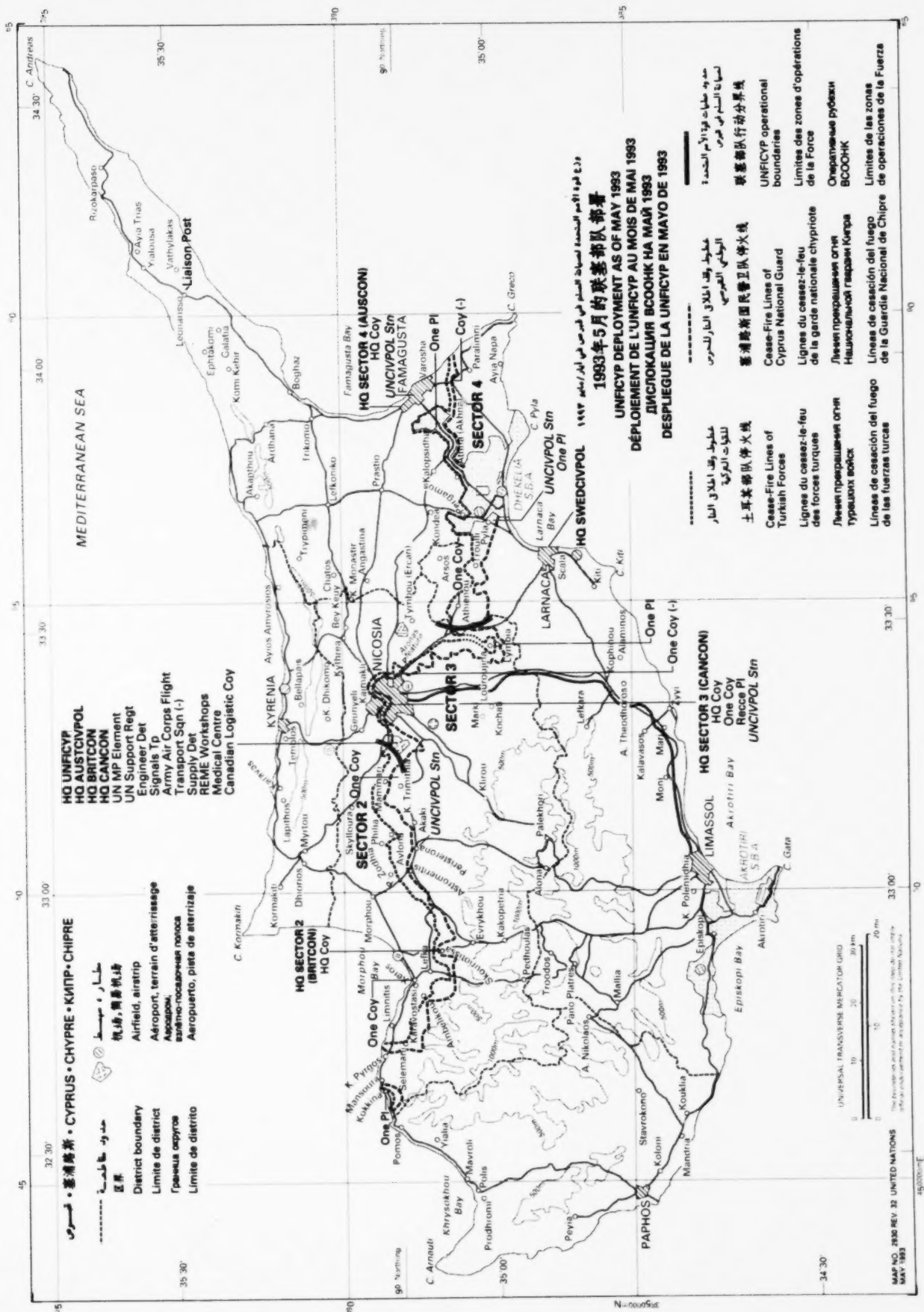
Assistant Claims/Survey Officer (FS-5/2)

Assists the Claims/Survey officer in all aspects of his duties.

Secretarial

Secretary (GS/FSL-5/4) 5 Posts plus 1 proposed

Responsible for all types of clerical duties such as typing, filing and office administration.



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General Assembly

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 155

FINANCING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF
PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER
YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

Note by the Secretariat

1. By its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, the Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to paragraph 2 of Council resolution 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 (S/25704 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, approved that report and decided to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia between 1 January 1991 and a date to be determined by the Security Council upon the restoration of peace and to that end to adopt the Statute of the International Tribunal annexed to the above-mentioned report.
2. Also by its resolution 827 (1993), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to implement urgently the resolution and in particular to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal at the earliest time and to report periodically to the Council. The Council also decided to remain actively seized of the matter.
3. On the basis of a request of the Secretary-General (see A/47/955), the General Assembly at its 104th plenary meeting on 28 May 1993 decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.
4. In its report of 22 July 1993 (A/47/980), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions brought to the attention of the General Assembly the fact that it had considered a request from the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Tribunal. The Committee noted from article 32 of the Statute of the International Tribunal that its expenses "shall

be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations". The Committee also noted that the General Assembly had not yet taken a decision on the nature of financing of the International Tribunal, and had therefore requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the requirements of the Tribunal to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, based on such decisions as the Assembly might take at its resumed forty-seventh session on the nature of the financing of the Tribunal.

5. In the light of the above, the General Assembly may wish to take a decision on the nature of the financing of the International Tribunal during its forty-seventh session.

6. Article 32 of the Statute of the International Tribunal, entitled "Expenses of the International Tribunal" (quoted in para. 4 above), was included in the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 808 (1993) (S/25704 and Corr.1). By that resolution, the Secretary-General had been requested to submit a report on all aspects of this matter, including specific proposals and where appropriate, options for the effective and expeditious implementation of the decision to establish an international tribunal, taking into account suggestions put forward in this regard by Member States.

7. The Secretary-General had decided to include in his report a reference to the financial arrangements for the International Tribunal, in the light of the Council's request that he submit a report "on all aspects" of the matter, including specific proposals "for the effective and expeditious implementation" of the decision to establish an international tribunal. It had been quite explicitly indicated in the relevant Council consultations that the report was expected to cover the question of financial arrangements, and to omit from the report references to that important aspect of the matter would not have been in compliance with the Council's request. Moreover, leaving the matter open would not have facilitated the effective and expeditious implementation of the decision to establish an international tribunal. The Secretary-General had thus concluded that as the proposed Statute of the International Tribunal would be comprehensive and intended for effective and expeditious implementation, it would contain a specific provision on the expenses of the International Tribunal. That conclusion was reached without prejudice to the role of the General Assembly in the administrative and budgetary aspects of the question of establishing the International Tribunal, to which reference was made in the report (S/25704, para. 21).

8. As to the content of such a provision, the Secretary-General had considered various possible ways by which the International Tribunal could be financed: through voluntary contributions; as expenses of the Organization borne according to an ad hoc scale of assessments similar to scales of assessments drawn up for peace-keeping operations; as expenses of the Organization borne through the regular budget of the United Nations; or through any combination of the foregoing.

9. As experience shows, funding the International Tribunal through voluntary contributions, wholly or in part, would not, in the view of the

Secretary-General, lead to an effective and expeditious implementation of the decision to establish an international tribunal.

10. While the International Tribunal was established by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII as a measure to maintain and restore international peace and security, the Tribunal was not thereby to be equated to a peace-keeping operation. The International Tribunal is a subsidiary organ of the Security Council of a judicial nature, having as its mandate the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991. Its mandate is not analogous to mandates given by the Security Council to peace-keeping operations which have particular political objectives and which often include military, police or security components.

11. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General decided to propose an article for inclusion in the Statute providing that the expenses of the International Tribunal shall be borne by the regular budget of the Organization.

12. The Security Council approved the approach of the Secretary-General outlined above and included the proposed article in the Statute adopted. In the view of the Secretary-General, within the context of preparing a comprehensive Statute of the International Tribunal to be implemented effectively and expeditiously, there was no legal bar to the Security Council reaching its own conclusions as to the appropriate financing of the International Tribunal and including a provision on the matter in the Statute which it adopted. Nevertheless, such conclusions are without prejudice to the authority of the General Assembly under the Charter to consider and approve the budget of the Organization and to apportion the expenses of the Organization among its Members.



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Agenda item 156

ELECTION OF JUDGES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION
OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER
YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

Letter dated 20 August 1993 from the President of the Security
Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit the text of resolution 857 (1993), adopted
unanimously by the Security Council at its 3265th meeting, held on
20 August 1993.

Resolution 857 (1993) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and
827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

"Having decided to consider the nominations for judges of the
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for
Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the
Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 received by the Secretary-
General before 16 August 1993,

"Establishes the following list of candidates in accordance with
Article 13 of the Statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Georges Michel ABI-SAAB (Egypt)
Mr. Julio A. BARBERIS (Argentina)
Mr. Raphaël BARRAS (Switzerland)
Mr. Sikhe CAMARA (Guinea)
Mr. Antonio CASSESE (Italy)
Mr. Hans Axel Valdemar CORELL (Sweden)
Mr. Jules DESCHENES (Canada)
Mr. Alfonso DE LOS HEROS (Peru)
Mr. Jerzy JASINSKI (Poland)
Mr. Heike JUNG (Germany)

Mr. Adolphus Godwin KARIBI-WHYTE (Nigeria)
Mr. Valentin G. KISILEV (Russian Federation)
Mr. Germain LE FOYER DE COSTIL (France)
Mr. LI Haopei (China)
Ms. Gabrielle Kirk McDONALD (United States of America)
Mr. Amadou N'DIAYE (Mali)
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda NSEREKO (Uganda)
Ms. Elizabeth ODIO BENITO (Costa Rica)
Mr. Hüseyin PAZARCI (Turkey)
Mr. Moragodage Christopher Walter PINTO (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Rustam S. SIDHWA (Pakistan)
Sir Ninian STEPHEN (Australia)
Mr. Lal Chan VOHRAH (Malaysia)."

(Signed) Madeline K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council
